Hobbies WEEKLY

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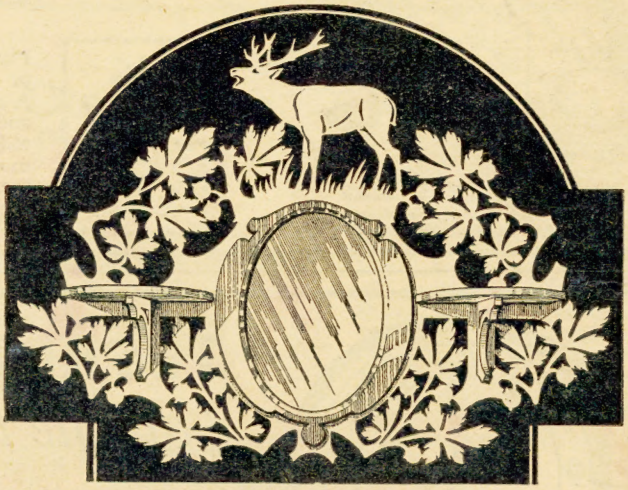

2D.

April 16th. 1938

Vol. 86. No. 2217

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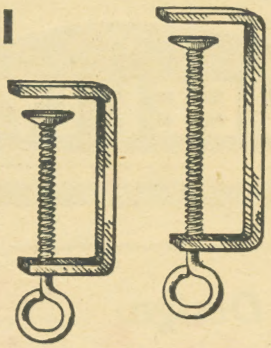

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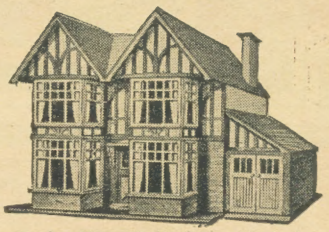

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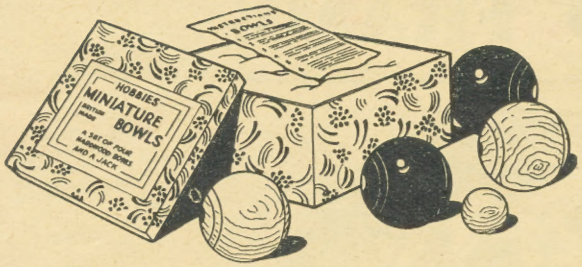

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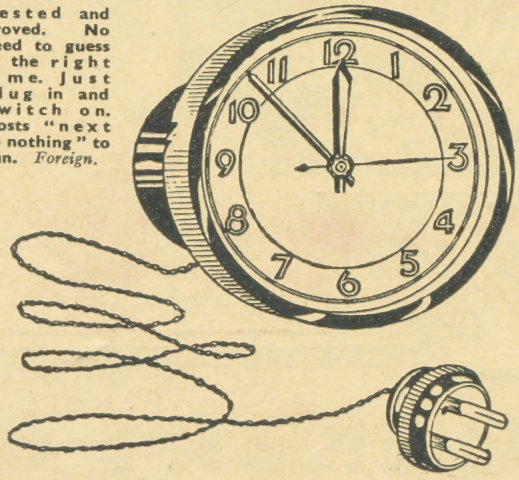

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Hobbies WEEKLY

April 16th. 1938 Vol. 86. No. 2217

"THE STAG" PHOTO FRAME

THE piece of work illustrated herewith, patterns for which are provided on this week's design sheet, forms one of those pleasing jobs which can be done in a reasonably short amount of time and without a great deal of trouble.

It is quite a plain straightforward piece of work and the beginner can tackle it with confidence of executing a good job. It is an excellent article incorporating a pleasing design, the whole thing being surmounted by a replica of the stag in full cry. But beyond being good to look at, it is also a useful piece of work because the centre provides an opening for a postcard or any similar picture or photograph, whilst on each side is a small shelf to take an ornamental vase.

Patterns First

The whole thing, therefore, only demands a reasonable amount of work, and certainly not sufficient to tire any one. The designs, of course, as usual, are shown full size, and can be pasted down to the wood so we can start right away cutting out.

Remember, however, not to attempt to start the cutting until the paste of the design patterns is quite dry. If you do you will find either the pattern line gets obliterated with the sawdust sticking to the damp paper, or else the pattern itself will tear up and so spoil the whole thing.

If, however, you paste the patterns down carefully and do not use too much paste, the first will probably be dry by the time you have completed the last.

It is, remember, always advisable to complete the whole of the pasting down of the patterns first. Odd pieces of paper, you know, have a peculiar habit of getting lost or thrown away with other pieces. You can so easily cut out the patterns from the paper design, then get called away on some other job, and come back and throw some of the vital pieces away.

Notes on Pasting

The best plan, therefore, is to cut out and paste down the whole lot before any of them get lost.

See, too, that there are no air bubbles or creases in the pattern. A good plan to prevent this is to put the paste on the wood itself to lay one edge of the pattern down, then gradually let the other fall naturally into place on the wood. Use a clean piece of cloth to get the whole thing flat, and do not rub too hard or you will tear the paper or put it out of shape.

In the cutting itself there is little that need be mentioned in the ordinary way, but as usual there are one or two points which deserve more attention than the rest of the work.

The actual rotation in which the boards are to be cut is immaterial. A good plan, however, is to get out the back first, because all the other parts are built on to that. The principal point here is to get the openings of the mortises right at A and B, because if you do not, the shelves and supports will be loose.

Remember to cut on the inside of the line rather than outside, and get the four corners of each a correct right-angle. Then cut out the interior small frets, leaving the stag features and the opening for the glass until last. You can,

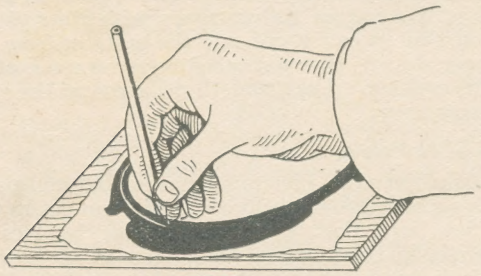
of course, cut round the outer edge of the pattern if you wish. Or at least cut away any large amount of waste wood to reduce the weight of the board in turning.

In any case, we would advise leaving the outline of the stag until later, because otherwise the antlers or the head itself might get broken away. Lay the glass in place before cutting round the actual outline of it, because then we shall be sure of it fitting.

The Stag

The stag portion will require particular attention to get the features right. The long thin lines must be cut with a very fine fretsaw, the drill hole being made at the widest point in order not to show in the actual cutting line.

Nothing looks worse than to see a thin line with a drill hole in the middle of it to spoil its shapeliness. The antlers, too, must be cut very carefully in order they may not get broken.



How to mark out the distance to chamfer

If you do unfortunately break the part beyond repair, then do not waste the whole of the rest of the work, but cut the picture of the stag right away. You will still have quite a pleasing frame.

A narrow rim overlay holds the glass in place at the front, and in order to reduce the apparent thickness of the wood, the inner edge should be chamfered to an angle.

This chamfering must be done carefully with a fairly narrow file 6 or 8ins. long. Do it before cutting the actual outline of the wood because you will then have a larger piece to handle and so reduce the likelihood of the work becoming broken.

Notice, by the way, that the grain of this piece runs up and down. In chamfering, lay the work on to an ordinary cutting table so you can use the file through the V-opening. You thus have the work laid on the two projecting pieces of the table and again the risk of damage is reduced.

The chamfer will extend about $\frac{1}{8}$in. inwards on the upper surface, but a good plan is to run the finger round, marking it with a pencil lightly.

The way to hold the pencil is shown in the attached drawing, thus when the filing is being done, you have a definite line to work to. Be sure to keep the file at the correct angle the whole time.

The Shelves

Now we can turn our attention to the shelves. Cut out each of the semi-circular portions then their little fancy brackets which go beneath them. Both have a tenon to fit into the back and these should be tested before being cut to ensure the length is correct with the portion already got out.

The shelf itself should be fitted first, then the bracket portion put up underneath it. If the bracket is cut too high it will force the shelf up.

See where the bracket edge is binding on the underside of the shelf, and take away a thin shaving to overcome the trouble. The shelf must not only be glued firmly to the back, but should also be fixed to its little support bracket. That part, too, must be glued into the back by means of its tenon.

Applying Glue

In applying the glue for these parts, put it round the inside edge of the mortise—the opening in the back—so that when the tenon is pushed into it, it squeezes the glue through then any which is not required is pushed out at the back and can be wiped away. If you put it on the tenon itself, the glue will squeeze out at the front and so might show an unsightly edge.

The glass, of course, fits behind the overlay glued to the front, then the picture is put behind that before a final backing piece is added. This backing piece can be the oval of wood which was cut out, or a thinner board or even a piece of cardboard can be put in to fill up the depth of the wood of the back itself. The whole lot should be held in place by little photo clips or a piece of brown paper pasted over.

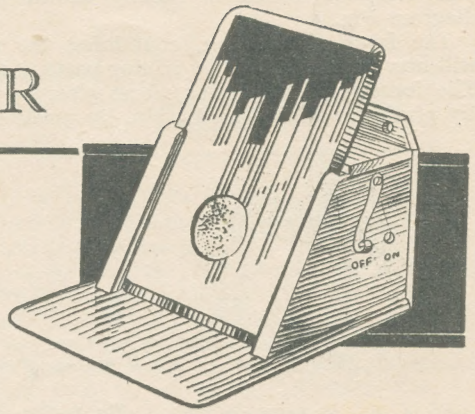
The tool clips only cost 1d. a dozen (or 2½d. by post) and are easily affixed with a small fretnail. They thus allow the picture to be taken out when required.

CONTENTS

GIFT DESIGN—"Stag" Photo Frame

Correspondence should be addressed to: The Editor, Hobbies Weekly, Dereham, Norfolk, and a stamp enclosed with the Reply Coupon from Cover iii if a reply is required. Particulars of Subscription rates, Publishing, Advertising, etc., are on cover iii.

AN ELECTRIC SHAVING MIRROR



THIS week we give our readers and workers another novelty to make up. This time it is an article of real utility, and takes the form of an illuminated shaving mirror. As the sketch shows, there is a box or container for an ordinary flash-lamp battery, with an on-and-off switch which controls the lighting arranged on the side.

A partition separates the battery compartment from the sloping mirror section and in the partition the bulb is fixed. The mirror itself need not be a very large one, and Hobbies No. 5731 is very suitable as it is of convenient size (6⅝ins. by 4¾ins.) and it has rounded corners which make for safety in using.

Preparing the Mirror

Regarding this mirror, a little preliminary work is needed upon it before it is ready to put into the slots in the box. The work consists of carefully scratching away the silvering and paint-work on the back of the glass to a circle about 1in. in diam. 1¼ins. up from one lower edge as shown in the side diagram in Fig. 1.

A good way of doing this is to lay a half-penny in proper position on the back of the mirror and to scratch round this with the tip of a penknife or a steel scriber. The interior paint and silvering can then be easily scraped away inside the circle, making quite clean and clear with glasspaper or emery paper,

Over this—what is now a clear-glass circle, must be stuck a piece of thin tissue paper, or, better still, a piece of tracing paper. This " bright spot " is so arranged that it comes immediately in front of the electric bulb and so lights up the face brilliantly in the front when switched on.

The Holder

So much for the mirror. The next consideration will be the stand itself, which, incidentally can very conveniently be used as a watch stand as well as a shaving mirror as the floor or base is projected at the front to take a wrist watch.

The base A is 4⅛ins. by 3¾ins. by 3/16in. thick, with rounded corners and sharp edges glass-papered off.

The sides B of the box are not exactly square in shape and are as the illustrations show, larger where they meet the base. Each side measures 3⅝ins. at the base, 2ins. at the top edge and 3ins. high and 3/16in. thick.

They are glued and pinned to the base and the top C measuring 3⅞ins. by 1½ins. by 3/16in. afterwards put on. The partition D, which has a hole cut in it for the insertion of the bulb should be 3½ins. by 3ins. by 3/16in. thick, and so fixed that it is 1⅜ins. in from the back edges of sides B.

Inside "Works"

Inside the box, that is, at the rear of the partition are fitted two or three pieces of wood shaped and glued together as Fig. 2. The part E is 3½ins. by 1in. by 3/16in. and F, 1in. by ½in. by 3/16in. These when glued and fixed into the box as Fig. 3 shows, help to hold the battery in place, and also keeps the latter from touching the connections to the bulb inside.

In Fig. 4 is seen the battery in place and connected up to the switch and to the wire of the bulb.

Switch and Contact

The switch on the side of the box consists of a piece of strip brass or copper bent up handle-wise and screwed to the side as shown. From this screw inside the box is a wire running to the screw portion of the bulb. A contact strip of brass or copper again is screwed inside the box, one end of the metal touching against the extreme end of the bulb, the screw is connected up with a short length of wire to a screw inserted in the top of the box.

The end of this screw will form contact with the spring brass strip at the end of the battery.

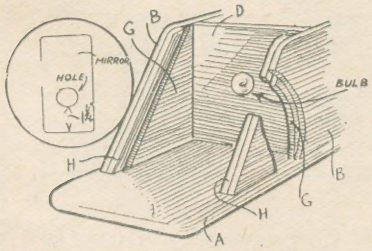


Fig. 1—General construction of box

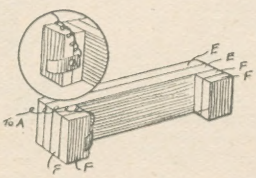


Fig. 2—The parts to hold the battery fast

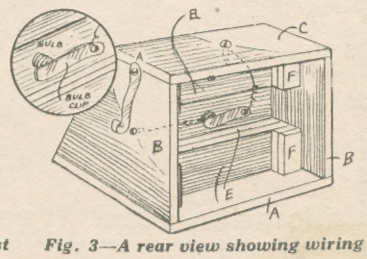


Fig. 3—A rear view showing wiring

The complete circuit is plainly shown in the diagram Fig. 5.

The front of the box, containing the mirror will now be finished off by adding parts G and H. The former are triangular pieces 3ins. by 1⅝ins. by 3/16in. and H 3⅜ins. by ¼in. by 3/16in. Two

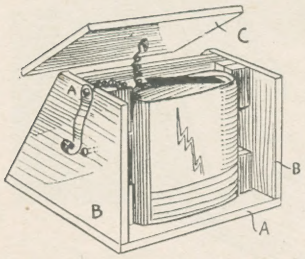


Fig. 4—How the battery is fitted

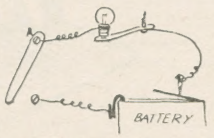


Fig. 5—The electrical connections

pieces of each are wanted. They will be glued to the sloping part of the box just as Fig. 1 shows, G being glued in hard up against the partition and to the floor, and H glued flush with the sloping edge of the side B.

A groove will thus be formed at each side into which the mirror can be slid and held securely.

The back of the box consists of a piece measuring 4ins. by 3⅞ins. by 3/16in. The corners are cut off as the sketch indicates, whilst two holes are also made in this piece to facilitate hanging. Four roundheaded brass screws fix the back to the box, the screws being easily taken out.

The diagrams given with this article should make everything clear and simple for the worker to complete this interesting and novel article, and if mahogany is used for it, as is suggested, one of Hobbies " B " panels will be found sufficient from which to cut all the parts.

The mirror, as before mentioned, is Hobbies No. 5753 sold at 1/- post extra, and a panel of mahogany also costs 1/- so this useful little novelty can be made up really quite cheaply and will be well worth the time money and trouble.

It might be mentioned that if the article is not required to act as a watch stand, then the base can be cut off short, just allowing the lower edge of the mirror to rest upon it.

A "SCOUT" CROSSWORD!

Do some " Scouting " in This Interesting Puzzle

MOST readers know something about Scouting, so here is a crossword on the subject. There are many familiar answers, with simple abbreviations and names. It must be remembered, too, that there are no puzzling alternatives.

Only one word answers each clue, so go ahead, you sleuths ! You have got exactly half-an-hour in which to solve the square. For the benefit of new readers, we must mention that these puzzles are for amusement only—no prizes are given for correct solutions.

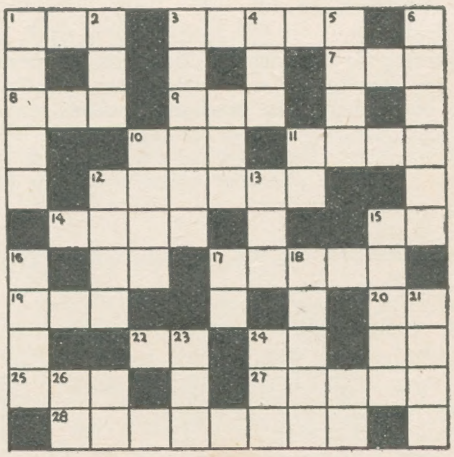
The sixth and final puzzle of this interesting series will appear next week, together with the completed Scout square for checking purposes.

CLUES DOWN

1. Every Scout should know these signals.
2. Pet name for " Edward."
3. A Scout must not forget to do this smartly when before his superiors.
4. A kind of lyrical poem.
5. " Truth " is a golden one.
6. Another word for " Chief."
10. A station for training troops.
11. Deputy-Lieutenant (abbr.).
12. A bugle-call.
13. These sort of cubes make a big improvement to the camp stews.
15. It is kept in a sheath at the side.
16. Name of a square or symmetrical double knot.
17. Short for " road."
18. It is a hard instrument to sound.
21. Many tales are told around this.
23. Fried slices of bread.
24. A Sea Scout will be very familiar with one.

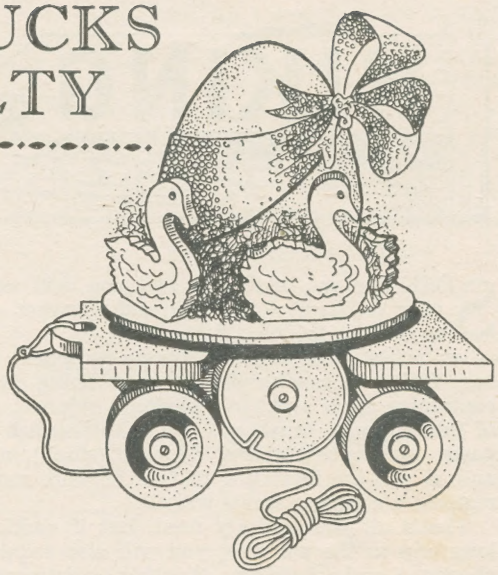
CLUES ACROSS

1. In time of great need, every Scout should show he is this.
3. The track of a wild animal.
7. Of further service.
8. A staff makes a good fishing one.
9. We all think little of telling a white one.
10. A young member of the movement.
11. A Scout must try to do a good one every day.
12. To go the rounds of a camp, especially at night.
14. One's abode.
15. Keen Rover (abbr.).
17. A boy's Christian name.
19. Short for " established."
20. A conjunction.
22. Editor (abbr.).
24. Behead " log."
25. Scout plays give plenty of this to actors and audiences alike.
27. A well-known English tree growing in moist places.
28. A word in the Scout motto.



Solution Next Week. Another " hobby " Crossword shortly

MECHANICAL DUCKS EASTER NOVELTY



WHEN this little toy is pulled along, the ducks appear to swim around in a circle, one following the other as most ducks do. The mechanism is quite straightforward and simple to erect. The motion is caused by a rubber-edged wheel or disc working between two side wheels.

Plywood should be used throughout in making the toy. The nature or class of the wood is of no significance as the item will be coloured in bright enamels.

Of course, plain fretwood can be used, but this will not stand up to the rough abuse so well as plywood. Poor old toy, it will get plenty of kicks in the course of its life!

Details of Parts

The number of parts and the thickness of the material from which they must be cut is provided at Figs. 1, 2, 3 and 4. The axle holes in the supports are $\frac{3}{8}$in. diam. You will also need two discs 1$\frac{1}{2}$in. diam. by $\frac{1}{4}$in. thick, and another 1$\frac{5}{8}$ins. across by the same thickness. Yet another disc is 1in. diam. by $\frac{1}{8}$in. thick.

When all parts have been cut out, glue two dowel axles (2$\frac{1}{2}$ins. by $\frac{3}{8}$in.) flush with the sides of the supports which are then glued to the mortises in the chassis board. Four 1$\frac{1}{2}$in. diam. wheels are cut from $\frac{3}{8}$in. or $\frac{1}{2}$in. wood which are washered and screwed to the axles.

A 1$\frac{1}{2}$in. disc is glued to the underside of the chassis as indicated by the dotted lines. The other 1$\frac{1}{2}$in. disc is glued to the bottom of the platform. The ducks could be affixed in place, too, at this juncture.

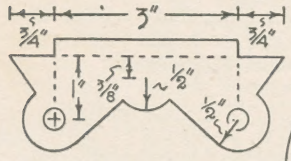


Fig. 1—Axle supports from ¼in. plywood

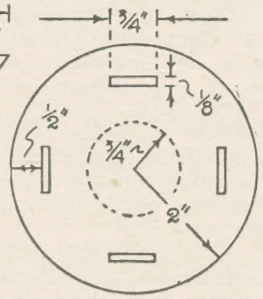


Fig. 3—Revolving platform in ⅛in. wood

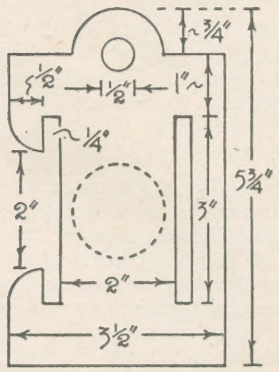


Fig. 2—The ¼in. thick chassis board

Fig. 4—The duck outline in ⅛in. plywood

The Rubber-edged Wheel

The 1in. diam. disc is glued to the centre of the 1$\frac{5}{8}$in. diam. wheel disc. A suitable cut should be made in the wheel for the ends of the rubber strip. This rubber is cut from an old motor inner tube. Fit it around temporarily before finally gluing in place. Use rubber solution or a powerful tube glue like "Certofix."

Drill a true-centred hole in the wheel a good deal bigger than the roundhead screw you will use to attach it to the support in loose contact with the circumference of the turned wheels.

The weight of the revolving platform on the rubber-edged wheel will bring it into "free" contact with the others. That is imperative to good working; the hole in the disc, remember, must be large and the rubber must not be tight between the turned wheels through putting the screw in the support too far downwards.

Colouring

When the item works to satisfaction—with the platform screwed loosely to the chassis to rest on the rubber-edged wheel, all movable parts are removed to facilitate painting. The ducks should be painted white, streaked with light brown to indicate feathers, with the beaks orange and platform a dark blue or green to imitate pond water.

Chocolate-coloured paper trimmings should be used in packing the egg. A silk bow sets off the novelty nicely, and to keep the egg in place, $\frac{1}{2}$in. wide silken bows are tied under the platform.

MATERIALS REQUIRED

Birch Plywood.
2 support pieces, 5ins. by 2ins. by ¼in. thick.
1 platform piece, 4ins. by 4ins. by ⅛in. thick.
1 chassis piece, 6ins. by 3½ins. by ¼in. thick.
1 statuette piece, 6ins. by 6ins. by ⅛in. thick.
1 disc piece, 5ins. by 5ins. by ¼in. thick.
4 wooden wheels, 1½ins. diam., with suitable screws and washers.

HINTS FOR EASTER TOURS

SEEK the sun at Easter and you will enjoy your holiday. The best and cheapest way to do it is to go on foot.

In the first place, set out properly equipped. An easy-fitting rucksack, with broad webbing straps, containing spare socks or stockings, pyjamas, pair of thin slippers, brush and comb, toothbrush and paste, shaving tackle, first-aid outfit (small), maps, and, if you are intending to tour in wild, remote regions, a compass and a whistle.

That's all you actually need, but if making a long trip in the summer, you will also require a change of underclothing. Another essential when Easter hiking is a light waterproof " mac," or a cape, remembering that April is a month associated with showers as well as flowers.

What to Wear

What shall I wear ? That is another question the tyro may ask. Many fellows prefer shorts, and for " straightforward " walking (not mountain climbing) shorts allow such perfect freedom that they beat all other kinds of nether garments.

A khaki hiking shirt with open collar, in fine drill or brown cotton gabardine, will be found both practical and comfy. Plaid shirts can also be worn by those who fancy a bit of colour, with either button or " zipp " front.

The jacket should have good big pockets with protective flaps. A " hare " pocket inside is always handy. Hiker's jackets are now obtainable with the " zipp " fastener. All jackets should be rainproof and windproof.

Do not overlook the importance of your footwear. Boots are the best for prolonged tramping ; they should be stout-soled, waterproof, and easy-fitting, but not " slobby."

Inner footwear should consist of woollen socks or stockings, whichever you prefer—thin socks are bad for your feet. Socks should be well-fitting, so that there is no loose material to " ruck " up when you walk.

Feet Attention

If you are subject to tender feet give them a good soaking in salt and water nightly before your holiday. Then, before setting out, sprinkle the inside of your socks with a little powdered starch or one of the useful preparations sold at the chemists. If, at the end of the first day's tramp you find that tender spots are developing on heels or toes, rub them with vaseline or a little boric ointment.

It is an excellent plan to wash your feet at the end of the day's march with hot water and plenty of soap. Then soak for a few minutes in cold water, and put on a different pair of socks to those you have worn when walking.

Where to Go

" Where shall I go ? " is another question asked by the beginner. Much depends on the district where you live. Perhaps you are lucky enough to dwell in or near to a popular and beautiful part of the country ; perhaps you are miles away from the nearest green field. But wherever you are, the desire to see other parts will prompt you to go hiking at any and every opportunity.

Britain is a lovely spot, and we have no difficulty in making up our minds as to the desirable regions specially appealing to hikers. Derbyshire is central for many places such as Manchester and Sheffield, Derby and Nottingham. And you can't go wrong in the Peak Country, which is a favourite tramping ground.

Dales or Hills

By the banks of the river Dove—surely England's most lovely stream—you can walk for miles, with hills bordering on mountains all around. The Wye Valley from Rowsley to Buxton is also wonderful, whilst the Derwent is another river that flows through picturesque scenery.

Those who hanker for something wilder than the Derbyshire Dales can seek the Derbyshire hills, and roam over wild Kinderscout and the moors around Castleton.

Lakes and Broads

The Lake District is another famous rendezvous ; the whole country of the lakes is simply gorgeous, but keep off the beaten tracks unless you like to go in crowds.

As a contrast to these hilly parts we have Norfolk and its charming Broads, with lovely scenery of a pastoral type ; old windmills and yachts on the waterways add to the beauty of the scenes you meet.

South and West

Wiltshire and Hampshire also afford much fine tramping country possessing a wide range of charms. Dorset is associated with Thomas Hardy ; the tramp along the coast of Dorset is particularly enticing. Hampshire, by the way, is more noted for its New Forest scenery, and there are many delightful tramps around Lyndhurst.

The West Country, Devon and Cornwall, must not be overlooked, for there is some of the most attractive hiking country there that you can wish

for ; a walk across Devon from coast to coast is a wonderful experience. What enchanting scenery you find thereabouts ! Dartmoor and Exmoor are rival claimants for the favour of the hiker.

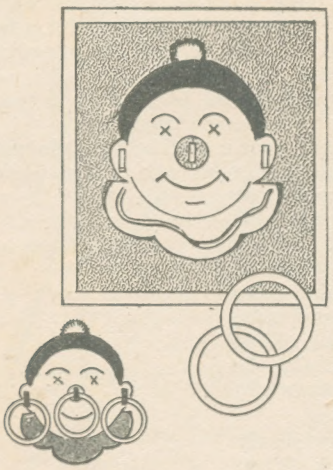
Somerset is another good county for an Easter walk, for there you find the richly wooded Quantocks. You cannot go far wrong in Somerest, for it has the Lorna Doone Country within its borders, and the prehistoric remains of Salisbury Plain.

Cheddar Gorge, of course, is another wonderful bit of scenery found in this lovely county. From here we may travel on to Herefordshire and the lovely valley of the Wye ; nothing can be finer than a tramp through this district, or, if preferred, to stay at Ross and from that centre take daily walks all around. Symonds Yat, Tintern, and Chepstow are names to conjure up pictures of marvellous countryside, and no one can ever be disappointed with a hiking holiday in these parts.

Near London

But if you are a Londoner you will perhaps wish for something nearer home at Easter. Well, there is Kent, the "Garden of England," always beautiful in early spring. The Medway valley affords excellent tramping, and there are many beautiful coastal walks. Sussex is another beautiful county, which has been deservedly praised by such writers as Kipling, and Sheila Kaye-Smith. The South Downs afford grand hiking country.

Finally, having chosen your district, get a map —the One Inch Ordnance Map for preference—of same region, and glance through any books you may have dealing with that stretch of countryside, so that you will be able to explore any really interesting things and places *en route*.



FUNNY FACE RING TOSS

A RING toss is a good game to have in the house. This one, called Funny Face, has three hooks, one on either side for earrings, and one in the centre for a nose ring.

It is interesting to make too, and the cost is practically nil. All that is wanted is some wood, a few rings, and a little paint or enamel.

As to the rubber rings, they are simple enough too, just save up a few of the rubbers that come off fruit and other glass jars, and you will soon have enough for a set, which can always be added to.

The face is cut from three ply—to any size you wish. Plan out the shape first on a piece of paper and if you use a pair of compasses it will be quite easy.

A 7in. circle is a good size. Rule a line down the middle and one across—these make good guide lines for keeping the features straight.

Nose and Mouth

From the centre point of the circle draw a smaller one for the nose, and still working from this point describe part of a circle for the mouth, and just a little piece to indicate the chin. Two small lines either side of the mouth, to give expression, are easily added.

Rule a line across the face just above the nose, and at equal distances from the centre line make two crosses for the eyes. From the centre of these set the compasses and draw the eyebrows.

Sketch in the béret, but use the compasses for the pom-pom on top. Draw one ear, and trace it down, reversed, the other side. Draw half the collar and reverse it the same way.

For the cut-out simply trace the outline on the wood about 3/16in. or ¼in. thick and saw round, smoothing the edges with glasspaper. Paint the surface with undercoat, and when dry, with flesh colour. For flesh colour add a spot of red and a touch of yellow to white. Don't make the colour too deep.

Painted Features

When absolutely dry trace down the features—use the compass again on the wood to get good slick circles. Paint the béret black with a red pom-pom, the nose red, and the mouth red.

Eyes and eyebrows are black. Collar white with red line. Fix the face to a square board painted green or some other colour, then screw in the hooks at either side and the middle. If you want to make more put in two for the eyes. Hooks are made in various sizes, so choose some to give enough room for the rings.

The square board is to allow for the screws of the hooks—but the face could be cut from altogether thicker wood—say ½in. thick, when there would be no necessity for the square.

The game is to see who can score a given number first—say 50. Count the middle hook as 10, and the sides 5 each, or 3 and 4. All sorts of variations can be made in fact.

The Funny Face can be hung on a cord from the picture rail, or from a nail.

NEEDS OF THE BEGINNER

HOME CHEMISTRY

IN compiling these articles it is assumed that the average reader has some knowledge of chemistry. It is proposed to deal with the subject not as a series of disconnected experiments but as a fairly comprehensive treatise on modern chemistry illustrated by interesting practical work.

The home laboratory should be fitted as simply and inexpensively as possible. The bench may be an old deal table, or if this is not available, construct a plain wooden rectangle to protect the kitchen table. If possible work near a sink.

For a source of heat, obtain a bunsen burner. It is unnecessary to have a gas point fitted as the burner may be connected by means of a suitable length of flexible metallic tubing to the nipple of a gas stove.

Use rubber tubing for the few inches nearest to the bunsen burner so that you can regulate the gas by means of a screw clip without leaving the bench.

Quicklime in the Cupboard

Keep your chemicals and apparatus in a cupboard containing a few lumps of quicklime in a jam jar. This will absorb moisture from the air and keep the chemicals dry.

For a beginner the following chemicals will be necessary :

Alum, ammonia solution, ammonium chloride (sal ammoniac), borax, bleaching powder, calcium oxide (quicklime), copper sulphate, iron filings, lead acetate, litmus, magnesium sulphate (epsom salts), manganese dioxide, marble chips, potassium bichromate,potassium chlorate, potassium hydroxide, potassium nitrate, potassium permanganate, sodium bisulphite, sodium bisulphate, sodium carbonate (washing soda), sodium chloride (common salt), sodium hydroxide (caustic soda), sodium silicate (water glass), sodium thiosuphate (photographers' hypo), sulphur, zinc, granulated, sulphuric acid (concentrated), nitric acid (concentrated), hydrochloric acid (concentrated).

Necessary Apparatus

All these chemicals, except the acids, may be kept in corked bottles or jars. The acids must be stored in stoppered bottles. Use stick-on labels with the name of the chemical printed in block capitals.

It is an excellent plan to coat the labels with clear cellulose lacquer. This keeps them clean and resists chemical attack.

The following apparatus will be necessary. 1 beaker, 250c.c. capacity ; 1 beaker, 400c.c. capacity ; 1 mouth blowpipe ; 1 test tube brush ; a few corks ; 1 small porcelain crucible with lid ; 1 pair crucible tongs ; 1 evaporating basin, 100c.c. ; 1 small file, triangular ; 1 packet of medium filter papers ; 1 conical flask, capacity 200c.c. ; 1 globular flat bottom flask, capacity 500c.c. ; 1 globular round bottom flask, capacity 300c.c. ; 1 retort stand ; 1 glass funnel, medium size ; 1 thistle funnel ; 3 gas jars (jam jars will serve excellently) ; 1 pipe clay triangle ; 1 dozen test tubes ; 1 test tube stand ; 1 tripod stand ; a little rubber tubing for connecting glass tubes, and a few lengths of glass rod and tubing.

The foregoing seems rather a formidable list, but actually the cost is quite low.

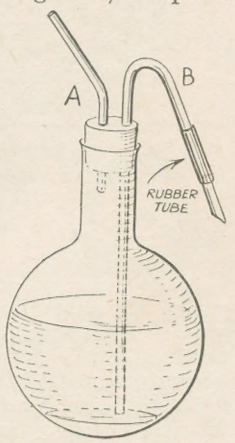
In addition to these a bottle of distilled water will be required. This may be obtained for a few coppers and should always be used for preparing solutions of chemicals.

The distilled water should be kept in a wash bottle which may be made as explained.

You will need the 500c.c. flat bottom globular flask (with two-hole rubber bung to fit) two pieces of glass tubing which fit tightly into the bungs and a short piece of rubber tubing. Heat a piece of tubing at about three inches from one end until the glass softens. Then bend very carefully to about the angle shown in Fig. 1a.

Allow it to cool slowly so it does not crack. Then heat the other piece of tubing near the end and draw it out so that a fine jet is obtained.

Bend the tube at a distance of about three inches from the jet to the angle shown in Fig. 1b.



A bottle prepared as described

Glass tubing may be cut by making a scratch with the file and applying a bending strain to the glass at the scratch the tube will then snap cleanly.

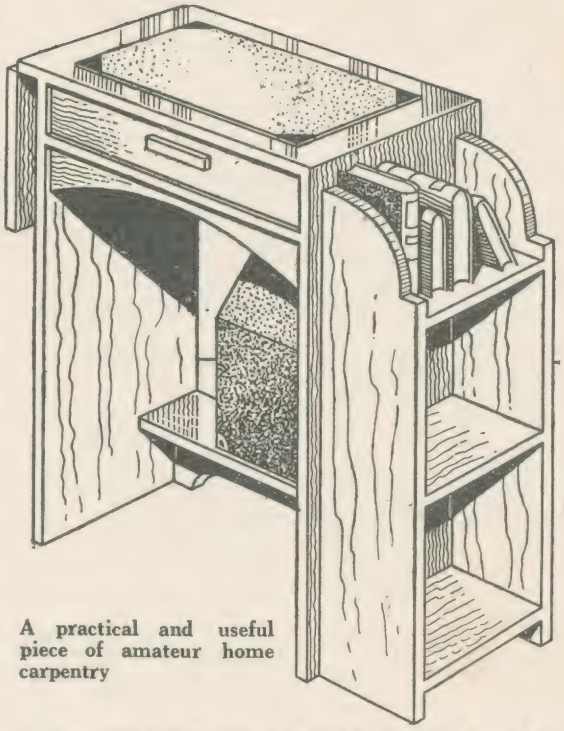
Cut off the drawn out end of the acute bend and re-connect it to the tube by means of the piece of rubber tubing. Then cut the tubes to the proportions shown in the figure, taking care the longer tube reaches to the bottom of the flask.

Round off the sharp edges of the freshly cut glass by holding the ends of the tube in the bunsen flame until the glass softens. This operation is known as fire polishing.

The parts may now be assembled and the flask filled with distilled water. It is obvious that by blowing down the shorter tube a stream of water may be caused to issue from the jet.

(To be Continued)

A HANDY WRITING DESK



A practical and useful piece of amateur home carpentry

DO you do much writing? If so, here is a novel little table that should meet your requirements favourably. It is cheap and easily made, with nothing redundant in its design. You can, if desired, make a suitable blotting pad for the top as in the illustration. After use, the pad fits neatly into the drawer which is divided for notepaper and envelopes.

If you possess a portable typewriter, the drawer takes the usual 10½in. by 8½in. sheets. The knee space has a footboard on which the typewriter can sit after use, and as the board is far back, a chair can be kept in the aperture to be out of the way. The bookcase is ideal for dictionaries and other reference books and literature.

Wood to Use

Any class of ½in. wood can be used for the construction, but for cheapness, deal and Spanish chestnut are recommended. Work should be commenced by marking and squaring off the end gables as in the elevation at Fig. 1. Having divided the interior sides for the drawer bearer rail, arch piece, etc., as shown, cut out these parts (see Materials List for nett sizes).

Glue and nail the table top to the respective gables to project 1 in. at one end and be flush with the other, then attach the footboard and shaped under rail. The drawer bearer and arch piece are nailed in position, the latter showing an ⅛in. break. By the way, use 2in. or 1½in. oval nails, as wire and cut nails are liable to split the wood. Indeed, where the end grain is rather short, it would be advisable to make holes for even the oval nails with a sprig bit or bradawl.

The drawer runners could be fitted and screwed against the inside of the gables to be flush with the bearer rail surface. Having got thus far, all nail heads are sunk, filled in with plastic or cement (wax filling) and the work glasspapered.

The Bookcase

The bookcase is built independently, glasspapered (after the nail heads have been attended to) and then glued and nailed to the gable to show an even ½in. margin at the sides. The nailing, of course, is done from the interior side and to ensure accuracy, first pencil the casing position on the outside of the gables, then pierce holes through at convenient and strategic points. The work is set on top of the casing and the nailing proceeded with.

The table flap (which can be 12ins. long if desired) is attached with a couple of 2in. brass hinges, the work being turned upside

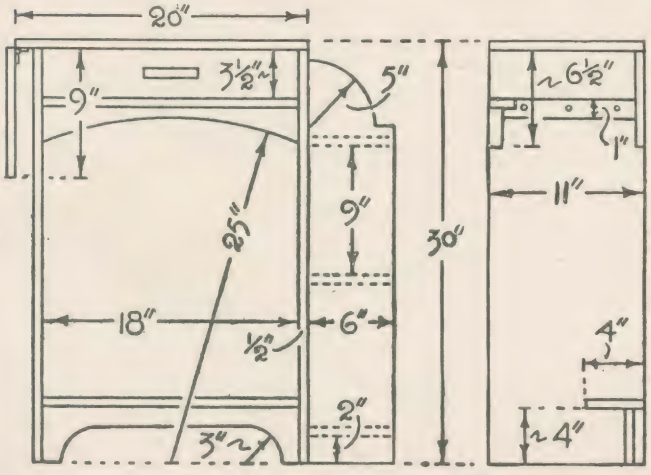


Fig. 1—A front and sectional end elevation

MATERIALS REQUIRED

2 gables—29½ins. by 11ins. by ½in. thick.
1 top (with flap)—32ins. by 11ins. by ½in.
1 drawer bearer—18ins. by 2ins. by ½in. thick.
1 arch piece—18ins. by 2½ins. by ½in. thick.
1 back piece—18ins. by 6½ins. by ½in. thick.
1 footboard—18ins. by 4ins. by ½in. thick.
1 under rail—same size.
1 drawer front—18ins. by 3½ins. by ½in. thick.
2 drawer sides—10ins. by 3½ins. by ⅜in. thick.
1 back piece—17½ins. by 3ins. by ⅜in. thick.
1 division piece—10ins. by 3ins. by ⅜in. thick.
2 lengths stripwood—36ins. by ½in. by ½in.
2 lengths ¼-moulding (No. 34)—Same size.
1 plywood bottom—17½ins. by 10ins. by ⅛in.
2 bookcase sides—29ins. by 6ins. by ½in. thick.
3 shelves—9ins. by 6ins. by ½in. thick.
1 wooden handle (No. 238)—4ins. long.
2 stout brass hinges—2ins. long.
1 bracket hinge—6ins. long (obtain locally)

down, of course, for convenience. A 6in. long steel bracket hinge is screwed to open in the middle of the flap. A view of such a hinge is shown at Fig. 3.

The Drawer and Blotting Pad

Having fitted the drawer front and rebated the ends for the ⅜in. thick sides (refer to Fig. 2), glue and nail the latter in place, then attach the back piece between. As usual, the plywood bottom is affixed with stripwood and quarter-round moulding which is mitred at the corners. The division piece should fit between the back and front.

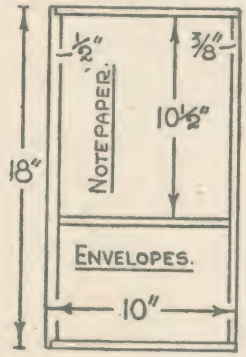


Fig. 2—Details of drawer

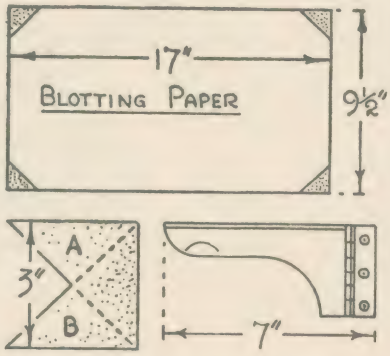


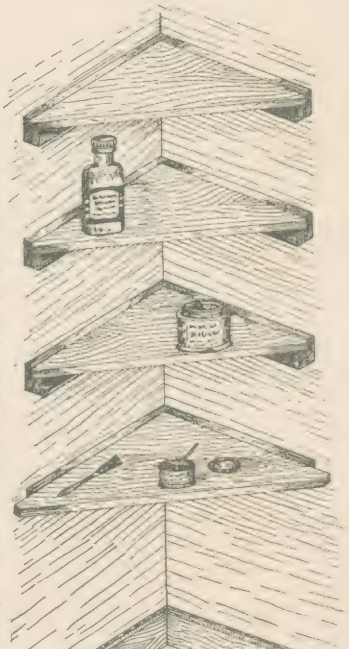
Fig. 3—The pad, corners and hinge

When the drawer has been planed to slide in and out with a minimum of freedom, stop it (at the top) with plywood discs or squares to show an ⅛in. break. A wooden handle is then added to the centre of the front, after which the work can be stained and polished or enamelled, varnish-painted, etc., etc.

To make the blotting pad, you require some pieces of thin leatherette, a board of cardboard 17ins. by 9½ins., and a few sheets of blotting paper the same size. The blotting paper can be had locally at most stationery shops. It would not matter if you cannot obtain it the size suggested; the board or card can be altered accordingly.

The leatherette corner pieces are folded and cut as seen at Fig. 3. Glue tab A under tab B, then glue inside the fold of the pocket for attaching to the corners of the cardboard. The top of the pocket is thus free to accommodate two or three sheets of blotting paper. Incidentally, the pad would look better if the card were covered with doll's house paper prior to attaching the leatherette pockets.

SET OF SIMPLE CORNER SHELVES



THE combination of corner shelves indicated in the accompanying illustration are most useful in one of the corners of the workroom, or bedroom, which is often turned more or less into a dumping ground for odds and ends.

The arrangement is very useful for keeping the various bottles of polish, tins of wood dyes, and tins of enamel, also brushes, etc. The bottom shelf is made a little larger to allow for doing a job of mixing.

The shelves also will be found useful for storing packets of screws, nails, and small boxes of fittings used in the course of general woodwork. The whole thing is quite simple to make and fix up.

First cut a piece of wood 20ins. long by 3ins. wide by ¾in. thick, and another piece 19¼ins. long by 3ins. wide, and fix these in the corner of the wall as shown at A. Fig. 1. The bottom shelf should be about 3ft. from the ground and the others about 16ins. apart.

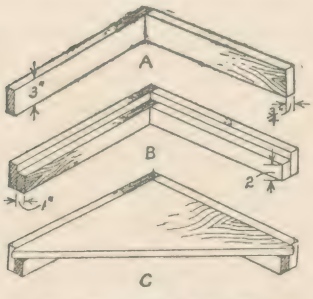


Fig. 1—Details of shelves

When the battens have been fixed in position in the corner, screw on pieces of wood 2ins. by 1in. as indicated at B, Fig. 1. The upper shelves are now completed by fitting in wood 1in. thick, which should be 21ins. long on the sides as indicated at C, Fig. 1.

The bottom shelf is also made in wood 1in. thick, and the sides for this are made 22ins. long. The shelves can now be finished off with a coating of stain.

In all cases if the wood for the shelves is too wide, two narrower boards can be used to make up the required dimensions.

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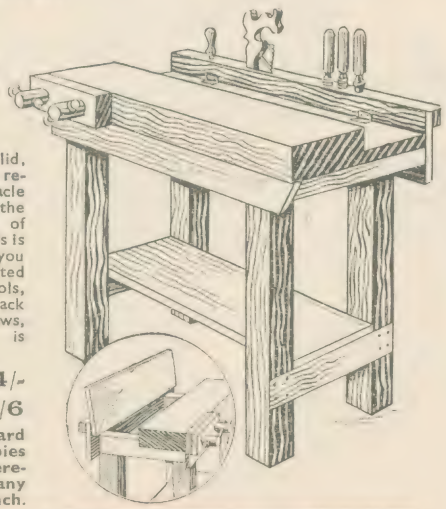

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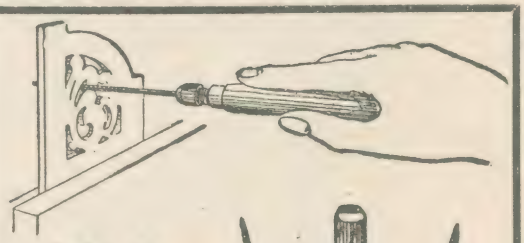

FILE PAD

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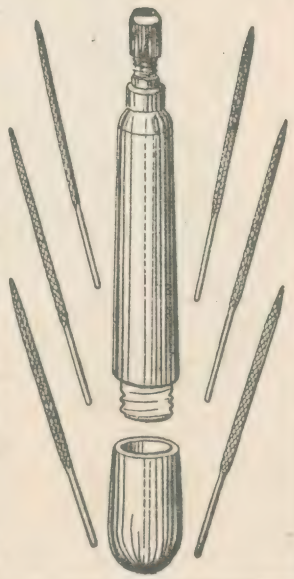



DOTTED LINES
SHOW POSITION
OF OVERLAY.
MIRROR No. 5704
A
B

BIRD BRACKET AND MIRROR FRAME

THESE patterns are for making a simple little bracket from four pieces of fretwood. All of them, with the exception of the small rim overlay, are 3/16in. thick. The mirror is Hobbies No. 5704, and it just fits in the circle cut from the main back.

Cut all parts out with the fretsaw and clean up carefully. Be sure to get a good joint at A and B in the back. The dotted lines, of course, are not cut. Test out A into the long opening, then B underneath it to form a support for the bracket.

Get the top of this bracket piece to lie snugly under the shelf so all parts can be glued together to make a strong finish.

The narrow rim overlay is glued round the opening in the back, and the mirror then put behind it. It is there held in place by a pad of blotting paper or brown paper, and a larger circle of brown paper pasted over the opening to fix it.

It will be as well to use a fine fretsaw in cutting this out, and be sure to hold the wood firmly down to the cutting table. If you do not, it may lift and break off some of the delicate parts.

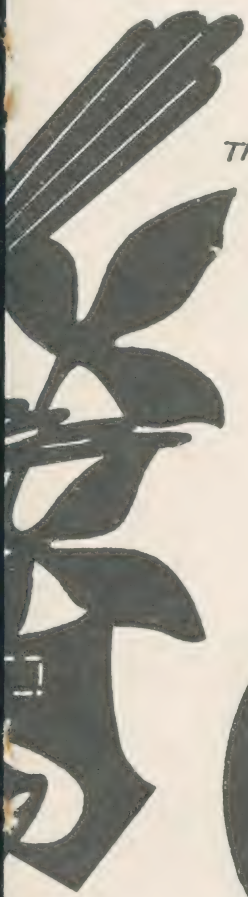
It will probably be difficult for you to get the very fine lines of the wings and tail with the fretsaw because you have to make a larger hole for the drill point, and this will look unsightly.

A good plan is merely to mark the line with a deep cut with a knife or chisel. The wing cuts, of course, can be a little wider, but the tail need only be a straight line cut along the edge of a steel ruler.

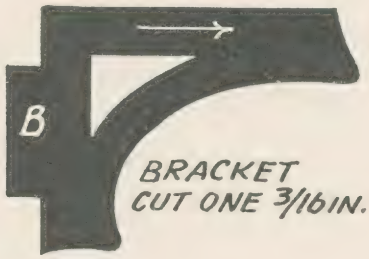
The same applies to the little marks indicating the feet round the bough, as well as the portion of the back.

Of course, if you are an artist at all, you can even paint it in its natural colours.

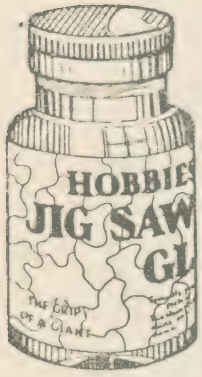
Design No. SD. 18



THE → SHOWS DIRECTION OF GRAIN OF WOOD.



If it is a "sticking" job...



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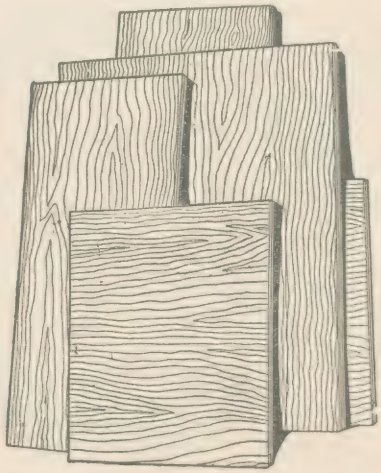


A HOME-MADE TRAILER CARAVAN

THERE are few more delightful ways of spending a holiday than with a caravan. The freedom enjoyed by putting up when and where you like has a lot to recommend it, no wonder a caravan holiday is popular. They cost money to hire, though, and if the reader can build one for himself, a considerable expense is saved.

The trailer caravan, which is the subject of this article is designed on up-to-date lines, streamlined in fact, and is quite commodious for a couple of pals, or a small family. It would be idle to deny that it requires some woodworking skill to build, but nothing which any handy carpenter need fight shy of.

In fact, considering its size and professional appearance it is surprisingly easy to construct, and not too heavy to handle or tow. Follow out the instructions carefully, and no difficulty need be experienced.

Complete Cutting List

The sizes of the timbers used will be found in the cutting list, so will not be referred to in the text except in certain cases.

Some useful details as regards wheels, towing gear, etc., will be given at the end, so readers intending to build the caravan, are advised to read the whole article through before commencing construction.

Make a start by preparing the floor frame, shown in plan and end view, Fig. 1. The end bearers are joined to the side members as in Fig. 2, a 2in. screw being driven through the centre of the joint from underneath, to lock it.

Bearers

The middle bearers are notched in, as in Fig. 3, and screwed through the side. The notches are just ½in. deep, no more. The runners underneath are bolted to the bearers after the flooring is laid. As the springs are fixed to these, their distance apart will obviously be measured across the springs.

Figs. 4 and 5 show side and end elevations of the caravan framework, and should be carefully studied. First take the corner posts, A. These are cut to the full length, plus 1in. for a tenon at the bottom.

Floor Members

Fig. 6 shows a plan view of a corner of the floor frame showing the mortise to be cut, the tenon on the posts being cut, of course, to suit. Verticals B and C of 1in. by 2in. stuff, are cut to full length, plus 1½ins. for tenons at the bottom.

The shape of these tenons is shown in Fig. 7. Cut the corresponding mortises in the side members of the floor frame so that the verticals will be flush with the outer face.

For a distance down of 8ins., cut a piece ½in. thick from the tops of the posts and verticals, as in Fig. 8. Corner posts A1 are now cut and fitted in, then verticals D, both tenoned at the bottom as already described.

These are not cut away at the top at the moment but, to keep all the posts truly vertical and the same distance apart while the top boards are fitted nail battens temporarily across. One batten say between A, B and C and one between C, D and A1.

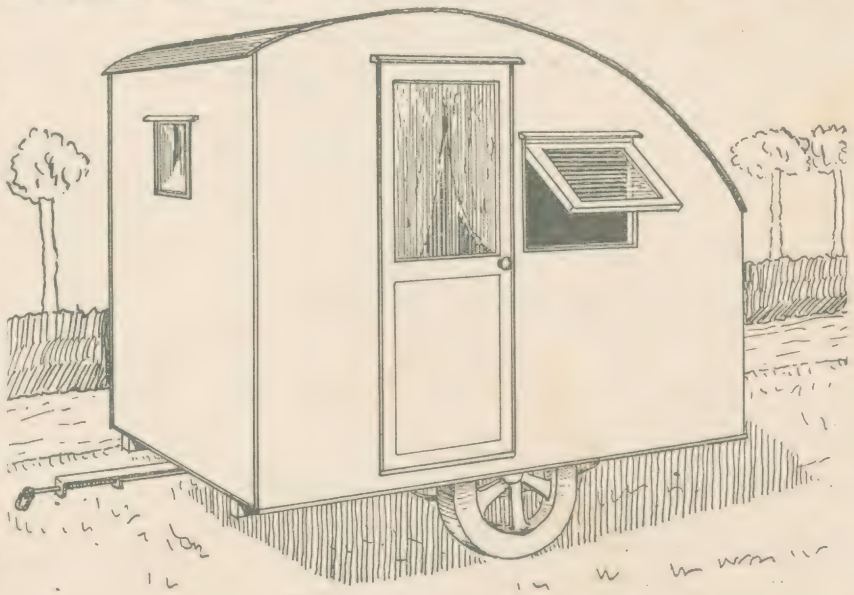
The Roof Shape

Top board E is now laid across the posts and where it touches them cut grooves ½in. thick. The board can now be lightly nailed across and will be flush with the face of the posts, as in Fig. 9.

Take board F, lay across C, D and A1 as in Fig. 4, and draw a pencil along the under edge to mark its position on the posts. Remove and from the pencil lines upward reduce the thickness of the posts D and A1 in the same way as done to fit board E.

Where F crosses E saw the latter across. Board F is now grooved at the back to fit on the posts in exactly the same way as E, and fitted across.

At the weak spot A2, screw in a wooden bracket. To get the curve of the roof, a makeshift beam compass must be used unless a proper one is



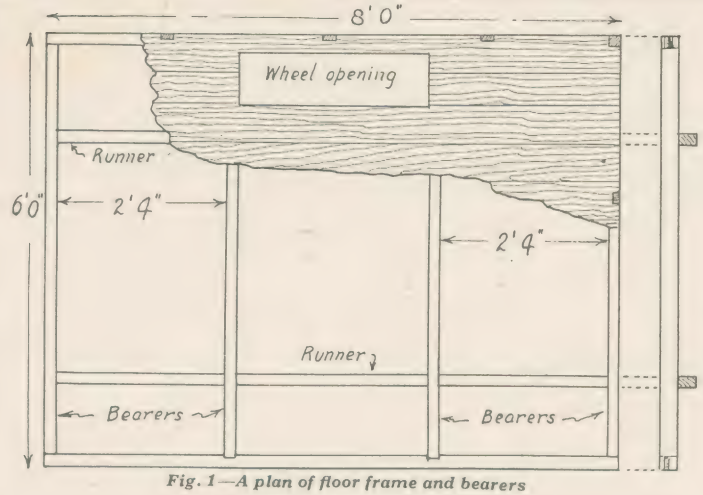


Fig. 1—A plan of floor frame and bearers

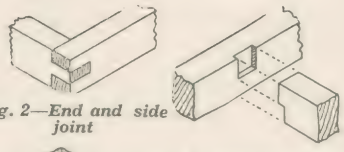


Fig. 2—End and side joint

Fig. 3—Middle bearer joints

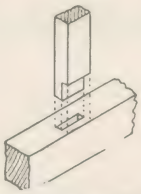


Fig. 7—Upright joints

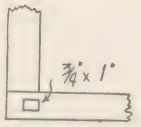


Fig. 6—Floor corner

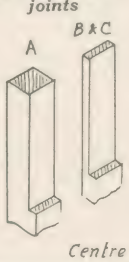


Fig. 8 (right)—Notched uprights

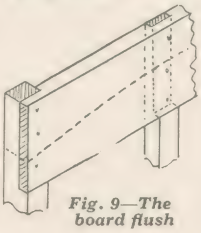
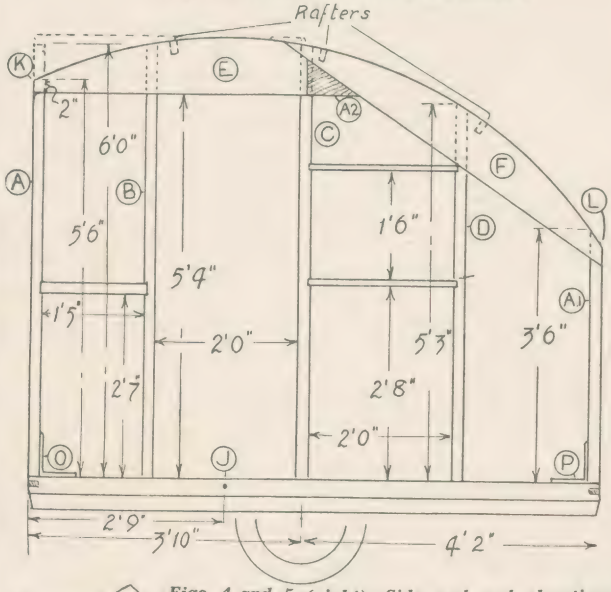
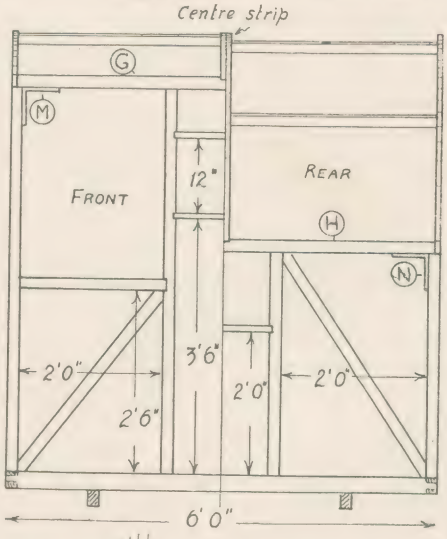


Fig. 9—The board flush



Figs. 4 and 5 (right)—Side and end elevations giving helpful dimensions



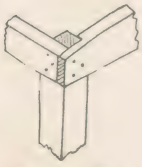


Fig. 10—The cross rail

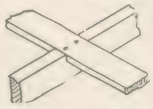


Fig. 11—Roof strip

Fig. 12 (right)—The joint covers

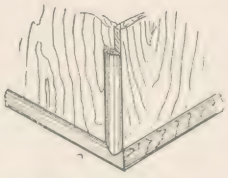


Fig. 19 (left)—Shock absorbers

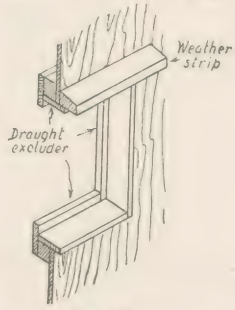


Fig. 13 Linings to windows

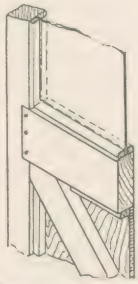


Fig. 14—Door details

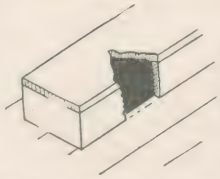


Fig. 15—Cut-away view of wheel box

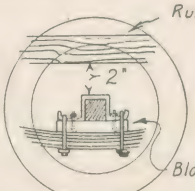


Fig. 17—The underslung type of spring

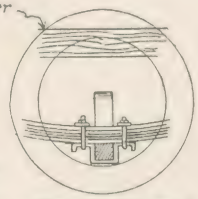


Fig. 16—The sunk type of axle

Fig. 18—Section showing towbar

handy. Quite easy this, it is just a long strip of wood with a nail driven in one end for a compass point and a hole for the pencil near the other end.

The distance apart of these will be from point J on the side of the floor frame to K. Now swing the compass round to L, and saw round the curve. Bow saw or keyhole saw will do this.

Window Framing

The cross rails, outlining the window spaces, are now fitted. They are best grooved in ¼in. each side and there nailed. The rail between posts A & B is fitted across similarly, about midway. Now for the end rails and rafters, to complete the framework.

At the front end, rail G is screwed across, as in Fig. 10, the tops of the posts being cut away to let it in. It is then flush with the face of the posts and butts up against board E.

The top edge should be slightly curved to the curve of the roof.

The verticals, or intermediate posts, are tenoned into the floor frame like the side ones, and halved into rail G like boards E and F. Cross rails for the window opening are grooved in and nailed as before.

The rear end rails H and cross rails are jointed in as for the front ones. The diagonal braces are left for awhile, also the rafters,until the flooring of the caravan is fitted. This can be done now.

Referring again to Fig. 1, the floor frame is shown partly boarded over. Use 1in. thick T. & G. floor boards for the job. The two extreme side boards should be trimmed to fit round the posts and verticals, also the ends of the boards where they come up against them.

The openings for the wheels are cut away as the work of boarding over proceeds, and should be wide enough to clear the wheels with a 1in. or so to spare.

Having nailed the floor boards across, proceed to take the framework of the caravan apart, for gluing. It is wise to number the parts so as not to get them mixed.

CUTTING LIST

Parts.	No.	Length.	Width.	Thickness
Floor Frame.—				
Bearers	4	6ft. 0ins.	3ins.	2ins.
Sides	2	8ft. 0ins.	3ins.	2ins.
Runners	2	8ft. ins.	3ins.	2ins.
Sides				
Posts A	2	6ft. 1in.	2ins.	2ins.
Verticals B, C	4	6ft. 1½ins.	2ins.	1in.
Verticals D	2	5ft. 4½ins.	2ins.	1in.
Posts A1	2	3ft. 7ins.	2ins.	2ins.
Boards E	2	3ft. 11ins.	9ins.	1in.
Boards F	2	5ft. 6ins.	9ins.	1in.
Cross Rails	4	2ft. ½in.	1in.	1in.
Ditto	2	1ft. 5½in.	2ins.	1in.
Ends—				
Rails G.H.	2	5ft. 10ins.	2ins.	1in.
Verticals	2	5ft. 7½ins.	2ins.	1in.
Ditto	2	3ft. 4½ins.	2ins.	1in.
Cross rails	3	1ft. 4½in.	1in.	1in.
Ditto	2	2ft. ½in.	2in.	1in.
Diagonals	2	3ft. 4ins.	2ins.	1in.
Ditto	2	3ft. 7ins.	2ins.	1in.
Rafters	3	5ft. 10ins.	2ins.	1in.
Central Roof Strip	1	10ft. 0ins.	1½ins.	3in.

Flooring—1in. T. & G., approx. 50 sq. ft.
Door and window frames—1in. by 2in., 40 ft.; 1in. by 3ins., 15ft
Plywood—¼in., 10 sheets, 5ft. by 4 ft.
Lining strips and draught strips—⅜in. by 1½ins., 100 ft.
Moulding—¾in. half round, 50 ft.
Weather strip, ½in. by 1in., 12 ft.
Beading—¼in. by ½in., 100 ft.

Glue all joints and substitute screws for the nails where temporarily used in boards E & F and front and rear cross rails. At points M, N, O, P, screw 6in. iron brackets to stiffen the structure. Diagonal braces should also be nailed in where shown.

Across where indicated in Fig. 4 screw the rafters. In the centre of these rafters, and also rails G and H, cut a ⅜in. by 1½in. groove to receive a longitudinal strip to break the space between the sides.

Plywood Roof

This is necessary, as the plywood to be used for the roof covering is not usually obtainable wide enough to go across in one piece. Two pieces are therefore necessary, butting together over the central strip, which, by the way, is best of oak or ash.

It is screwed in the grooves in rails and rafters as in Fig. 11 and, of course, bent to the same curve as the roof. If care has been taken in the work of jointing, the framework should all be square now, and reasonably firm and rigid.

Cover the sides and ends with plywood, glued and pinned with panel pins, and cut out the window openings. Where joining is necessary, let the ends of the sheets butt together over the cross rails. E

Extra rails can be fitted across,where desirable, for the same purpose but, even at the risk of a little waste, let the spaces be covered with unbroken sheets as far as possible, it greatly improves the general effect.

Cover the cut ends of the plywood sides with a moulding, and run a moulding all round at the bottom, as in Fig. 12.

(To be Continued)

NATURE NOTES

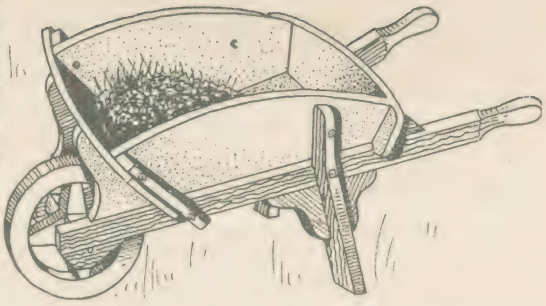
Snowflowers

IT seems rather paradoxical, that the snowdrop, our earliest wild flower is the most genteel and delicate in appearance. Early in the new year, before the last snows and gales of winter, the little sheaf of light green daggers stab their way through the hard earth, protecting, like tiny bayonettes, the delicate flower that is being born in their middle. As the snow white bulb stretches itself above its guardians, it gradually falls over to form the lovely bell. This dangling bell idea is no doubt natures protection, so that the snows and cold winter's rain cannot settle in its cup. To peep into the flower is to see a cupula, edged with the most delicate of greens.

Snowdrops look their best in mass-formation, and their favourite haunt is on the sloping banks of some woodland stream.

Don't pluck them, or they will soon die—die of a broken heart.

A GARDEN WHEELBARROW



THE garden barrow illustrated is made from ½in. and ⅞in. deal boards. It is light, sturdy and of a size convenient to most gardens. There are no difficulties in the making, apart from the wheel.

This, however, is constructed in an extremely simple way as can be seen from the various details given. It is largely a matter of tenoning four shaped spokes into a square axle hub and screwing them in a prepared rim which is then "tyred" with a hoop of thin iron.

The Bodywork

To make the body, shape the ends and bottom to size as given at Fig. 2, making allowance for trimming. The front end piece, incidentally, measures 11ins. wide, with the rear end 5ins. wide. The sides are shaped as shown in the side elevation at Fig. 1.

You will need to ask someone to hold the sides and ends temporarily together (on the floor) while you pencil the approximate angles required to be planed on the edges of the sides. The work, of course, must be held as square as possible.

Having bevelled the side edges, nail them between the ends to measure 10ins. at the front and 18ins. at the rear to correspond with the size of the bottom. This means that the sides are kept in some distance from the edges of the ends (see dotted lines at Fig. 2).

Turn the work upside down and plane the bottom edges of all four pieces so they rest flat on the bottom. The bottom consists of two 9in. wide boards which can be dowelled or rub-joined or tongue and grooved together.

The edges and ends of same can remain square or be bevelled in conjunction with the body. Only do this when it is glued and nailed in position.

Attaching the Shafts

Shape the shafts to size and round the handle ends with a spokeshave slightly. They are glued and screwed flush with the edges of the bottom to project about 9ins. at the front. Use 2½in. by 8 flathead iron screws.

The legs are then cut to shape and fitted to the sides. Bevel to take the angle of same and note (from the sketch) that they are checked halfway to the thickness of the shafts to be in alignment for the strengthening blocks or wings which are screwed to the shafting and the legs.

Fitting the Legs

The legs are affixed with glue and roundhead screws or thin carriage bolts. You will require six wing blocks. When cutting to shape, have the grain running the length as in the illustration. Secure to both sides of legs with glue and suitable roundhead screws.

The other two blocks are fixed similarly to the inner *sides* of the legs and the bottom; they are 2⅛ins. longer in view of the width of the shafts.

Strengthening bars of wood are screwed or bolted to the front ends and sides of the body. Shaped wings are cut out of ½in. stuff, and attached with screws or nails as shown. They sit perfectly upright on the shafts and, of course, the grain runs the long way.

Making the Wheel

To make the wheel, first mark out the pattern or side view (given at Fig. 3) with pencil and compasses on paper. The hub is 2ins. square, while a spoke detail is provided at Fig. 4.

The rim is built up of four segments or felloes as is shown, same being marked out. Do this accurately and then cut out the pattern and use as a template for marking the segments on ⅞in. or 1in. thick wood. A bow saw or keyhole saw should be used in cutting.

Attach the felloes together with glue and single flathead 1½in. long screws. When dry, clean the rim over with a plane, spokeshave and rasp, then prepare the spokes and hub block which is about

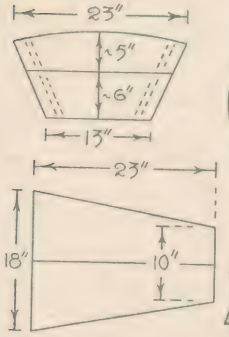


Fig. 2—The ends and floor

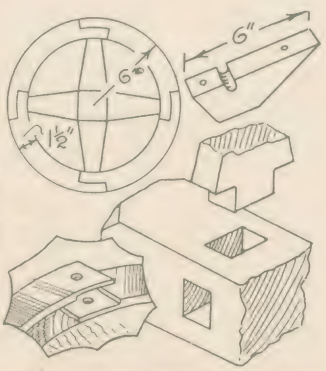


Fig. 3—Details of the wheel

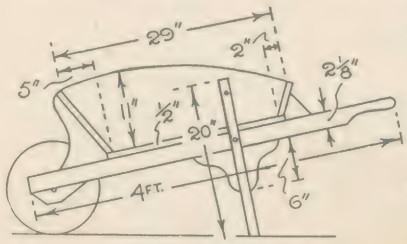


Fig. 1—Side elevation with dimensions

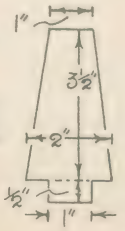


Fig. 4—Size of wheel spoke

6ins. long (find the correct length by actual measurement between shafts).

Glue the spokes into their mortises (see Fig. 3) and fit the lot into the rim. The 1½in. screws in same are removed and replaced one by one with 2in. screws to grip the spoke ends. A ⅜in. hole is bored right through the centre of the hub block.

To get the hole true and straight, work from both ends of the block. The axle pin (which is forced into the hub hole) is a piece of ⅜in. mild steel (solid) rod about 8ins. long to project 1in. or more at the ends.

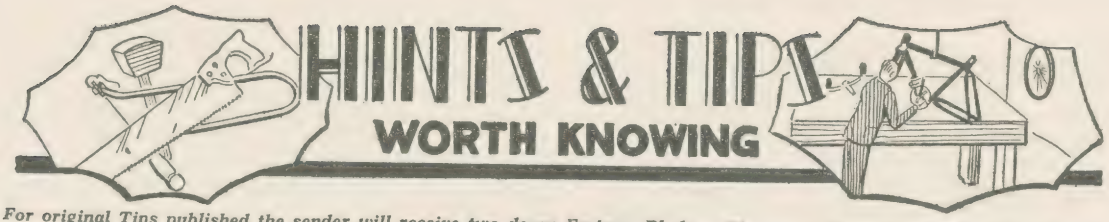
The Wheel Hoop

As stated, a piece of iron or mild steel bar 1in. wide by ⅛in. thick forms the wheel hoop or tyre. The ends are half-lapped about 1in. long (see inset) and screwed down on the wheel rim with ¾in. by 6 flathead iron screws. A large twist drill will countersink the screw holes.

When attached, file any projections of the screw heads flush and remove the corners from the hub block. Axle pin blocks 6ins. by 2ins. by ⅞in. (see Fig. 3) are slotted and screwed underneath the shaft front ends to keep the wheel in place. This completes the barrow which may be painted green. The wheel could be painted black, whilst the inside of the body is usually a brick-red colour.

MATERIALS REQUIRED

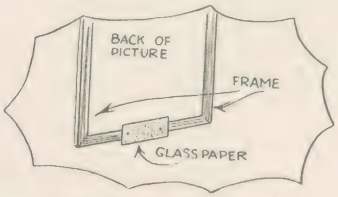
Deal.
2 body sides, 30ins. by 11ins. by ⅛in.
1 rear end, 24ins. by 5ins. by ⅛in.
1 front end, 24ins. by 11ins. by ⅛in.
2 bottom pieces, 24ins. by 9ins. by ⅛in.
1 wing piece, 12ins. by 11ins. by ⅛in.
2 shafts, 4ft. by 2½ins. by ⅞in.
2 legs, 20ins. by 2½ins. by ⅞in.
1 wing piece, 12ins. by 10ins. by ⅜in.
1 spoke piece, 12ins. by 5ins. by ⅝in.
1 hub block, 6ins. by 2ins. by 2ins.
1 felloe piece, 18ins. by 8ins. by ⅞in.
1 bar piece, 15ins. by 6ins. by ⅛in.



For original Tips published the sender will receive two dozen Fretsaw Blades. We cannot acknowledge all those received, or guarantee to print them. Send to The Editor, Hobbies Weekly, Dereham, Norfolk. Keep them short and add rough pencil sketches if possible.

A Picture Hanging Tip

HERE I enclose a tip for when pictures, especially small ones, hang crookedly. You need only a piece of glasspaper and about



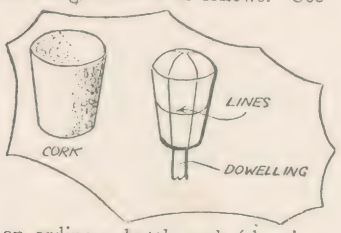
two tin-tacks. Tack the piece of paper to the lower edge of the frame at the back lower edge (see sketch) and when you hang it up it will not slip.—(D.A.S.)

Cleaning Woodwork

WHEN your woodwork has bad marks on it, they can easily be removed by scrubbing with a scrubbing brush and a little powdered eggshell.—(W.R.C.)

Galleon Lanterns

A VERY effective and quick way to make lanterns for model galleons is as follows. Use



an ordinary bottle cork (the size, of course, depends upon the galleon), wet the blade of your knife and round off the cork at the thickest end. Smooth it up with fine glasspaper and paint it yellow with black lines for iron bars. To finish it off, insert a small piece of dowelling in the base, which may be fitted in the deck and stern.—(J.S.)

Simple Fire Lighter

SOAK a cinder overnight in paraffin. In the morning place on top of a piece of paper in the grate, cover cinder with small lumps of coal and light the paper, and the coal will light without any difficulty.—(A.H.)

Model Sails

THIS is a Tip which I find very useful in making paper sails for model boats. After painting the decorations, dry them and varnish over with clear varnish. Clear varnish is very serviceable and very much resembles cloth sails.—(E.S.C.)

Modelling Paste

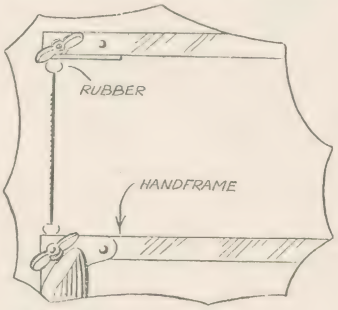
I HAVE no doubt that everyone has at one time or another wished for a modelling paste which sets hard like stone. Make a paste of rice flour and water, and after kneading it well, put it in a saucepan over a slow fire. Have just enough water to prevent it burning, and simmer for at least an hour. Models made with this material will set hard if left in a cool place.—(P.J.S.)

Slow Plaster of Paris

WHEN using plaster of Paris, moisten with vinegar instead of water. With vinegar it makes a putty like paste, which will not harden for about half an hour, and, therefore, can be easily smoothed. If mixed with water it sets at once.—(G.S.)

Fretsaw Shock Preventer

FOR those readers who use a handframe, here is a good tip which will prevent any damage to the wood while sawing. Obtain two small pieces of rubber or balls



and make a small hole in them. Now put one on each side of the sawblade next to the frame as in sketch. This will prevent damage to the wood while sawing.—

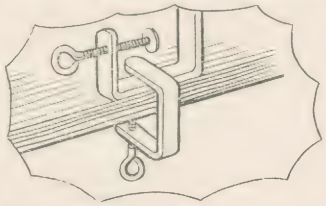
(R.R.W.)

Castor Wheels Insulation

IF you live on an upper floor and the noise of moving furniture annoys the people below, wrap the castor wheels with two or three layers of insulation tape to cushion them. This will also help to prevent the castors marking the floor. Before applying the tape, clean the castors thoroughly with petrol so that the tape will stick tightly.—(A.F.)

Vice from Two Clamps

IF you possess two fretwork clamps, you can easily rig up a vice as shown in the sketch. One clamp is used on its side and



is secured to the bench by the other. Screw tightly to the bench to hold firmly and you have a useful little vice for small work of a light nature.—(G.W.)

Coloured Lantern Slides

MANY people like to know how to make good coloured slides. Here is an easy way. First, obtain some water-transfers, then put them lightly on the surface of a basin of water for 5 mins. Now, get a strip of glass to fit your lantern. Then, place the picture on the glass, and slowly slide the paper away. Let the picture dry, and it can be used.—(R.H.)

Pictures

LOVELY art pictures can be made from Hobbies designs, such as birds, dogs or vases of flowers. Place the design under glass and paint white parts black, thus leaving design exposed. When paint is quite tacky, stick pieces of coloured tinfoil on paint side of glass (this will be held in position by paint) giving a beautiful art panel which can be bound with passe-partout framing and hung in a prominent place in the home.—(R.W.)

The EDITOR'S NOTES

AS this is Easter Week we shall probably have more time than usual to enjoy our hobbies, and for that reason can make or do some of the interesting things provided in this issue. If you are going hiking, then there are some useful hints. If you are going caravaning this summer, now is the time to set to work on making the one shown on page 63. If you enjoy "stinks" then be sure to read the new series of interesting chemistry articles. Or if it rains the whole time there is plenty to do with your fretsaw, in the way of Photo Frames, Easter Egg Novelties, Bird Brackets, Ring Games and so on.

* * *

THIS week, too, I print the last of the four picture puzzles in our Competition for which a fretmachine and other prizes are offered. Full details are given when and where to send your entry, and I feel sure the novelty of the picture clues are going to bring in a big number. Don't be afraid of it—I want everyone to have a shot and send their entry along.

* * *

A NEW series is now being prepared of interesting articles on photography and as many have new cameras, I want them to know how to use them properly to get the best results. Don't be satisfied with 'snapping' anything you see and then taking the film to be finished at a photographic shop. You can get a big 'kick' out of doing the whole job yourself—developing, printing, enlarging and so on. The first of the new series appears next week although, of course, there have already been several interesting articles previously.

* * *

HOW many readers have finished making their "Comet" model monoplanes, I wonder? I shall be much interested to hear, because a very large number of Blue Prints were sent out—so many indeed that I had to have some more done. They are still, of course, obtainable for 1/2 each, and I hope soon to be hearing of wonderful flights being undertaken this week-end.

* * *

NOT a great number entered our Scout "Alphabetical Words" Competition last month and evidently it was a little too "brain faggy." Anyhow the winner had thought some out very carefully and had submitted no less than 53. Of these, ten could not be allowed, but even so it was the greatest number sent in. The winner was Robt. H. Bissett of Hodgin Park Crescent, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and the prize has been duly sent. The words in the list may interest you. They were XS—excess, XL—excel, XLCR—excelsior, XTC—ecstasy, XMR—eczema, MT—empty, Y—why, C—see, P—pea, Q—queue, I—eye, R—are, B—bee, T—tea, LEG—elegy, J—jay, O—Oh!, U—ewe, QR—cure, RER—aria, PR—peer, PRS—peeress, PONE—peony, ODS—odious, OPM—opium, RKDN—arcadian, REN—aryan, SA—essay, IV—ivy, LC—Elsie, L—ell, BC—busy, XQZ—excused, FRG—effigy, NME—enemy, MRE—emery, MR—emir, NE—any, NMNE—anemone, LM—elm, KL—kale, JL—jail.

* * *

SCHOOL Exhibitions have been held at many places, before the end of the terms, and I have had some interesting reports of work done and prizes won. Peterborough School included a "Pets" Class of exhibit which is something new in the way of "hobbies."

* * *

OTHER Exhibitions have been held by the Rotary Clubs of Exeter and Warrington. The former had 550 entries, but the latter was a stupendous success with no fewer than 1,200 exhibits. These covered a wide range of subjects, with a record number of entries—150—in the community section. There were a number of interesting exhibition models, including some of Hobbies and some by the Post Office. Certificates of Merit were awarded to prizewinners and the judges undoubtedly had a terrific job in sorting the entries.

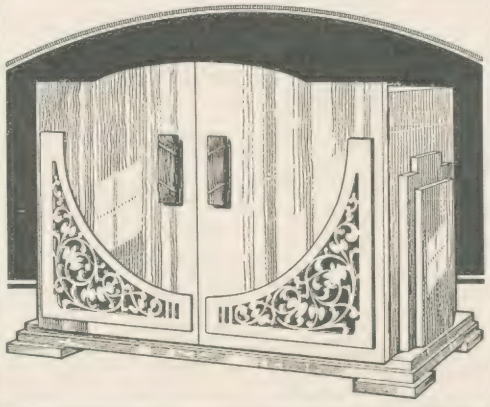
* * *

THE annual hobbies exhibition in connection with the Nottingham and Dist. Model Engineers was also held a little time ago, when models worth hundreds of pounds and representing hours of patience were no view. A unique exhibit here was a model of Ripon Cathedral made from thousands of matches.

The Editor

MODERN STAND CABINET

Free design with next week's issue



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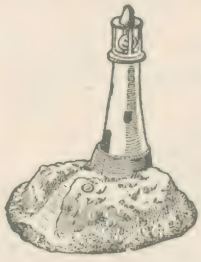

Realistic Lighthouse on rocks. Lamp which lights. Complete with battery inside.

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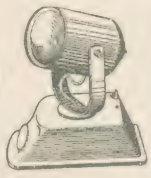

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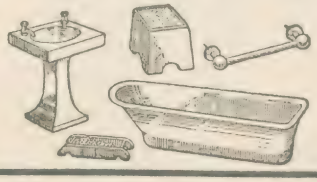

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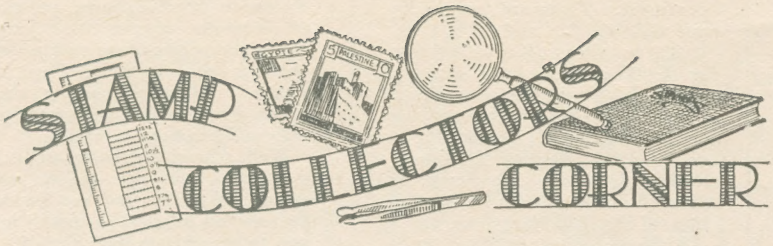

MOUNTAINS ON STAMPS

(Continued)

IN the preceding article on this topic we could do no more than discuss the mountains which are found in the Americas and in fact we were not able to mention all of those.

Other stamps of the United States of America on which mountains are found are the 3c., 8c., and 10c. of the National Parks sets and on these we see Mt. Rainier, Mt. Zion, and Gt. Smoky Mountain respectively. Later we will devote space to other mountains—those of Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia.

Readers who looked through their own collections and their catalogues will have discovered quite a number which were not mentioned. British Guiana shows one—Mount Roraima.

In 1884, Everard im Thurn ascended this almost unscalable mountain, and on the table-like top he found a veritable nightmare land of rocks like frozen clouds and between them patches of light yellow sand divided by streams and waterfalls.

You will find excellent views of this mountain on the 1 c., 5 c., and 15 cents. of the 1898 Jubilee issue and on the 72 cent of the 1934 issue from that Colony. Canada names and pictures two more—Mt. Hurd on the 1928 issue (10 c.) and Mount Edith Cavell on the one dollar value of the 1930 issue.

Pass from North America into Asia, via Bering Strait. This is a surprisingly short journey and if you do not know the exact distance, guess it. Then verify your guess by looking it up. Most of you will have a shock.

Anyway, your stamp mountaineering will lead us to Japan to Mount Fuji, the famous volcano in the island of Hondo. It is a sacred place of pilgrimage for many centuries of Japanese Buddhists.

This volcano is beautifully shaped, as is seen from the illustration which is one of the four views of Mt. Fuji. They make up the set of 1936. The Fuji-Hakoni National Parks issue. It is also shown on the 1935 stamp of Manchuria. This was issued to commemorate the visit of Emperor Kangteh to Japan.

Considering the volcanic chain of East Asia it is rather surprising that we do not find more examples of mountain scenery. North Borneo gives us Mount Kinibalu on the twelve cents of the 1931 issue. This mountain is just higher than Mt. Fuji being 13,700 ft.

The Philippine Islands show us the Mayon Volcano on the 2c. of the 1932 set. The 32 c. of the same issue gives us some idea of the difficulties of road making in these mountainous areas, for it shows the Baguio Zigzag, whilst on the 26c. of the 1935 issue it shows us how agriculture is carried on on the sides of mountains. Rice terraces.

Australia has not got a single mountain on its stamps. But one of the commonest of the Tasmanian scenic set of 1899 (the 1d.) shows Mount Wellington and the 5d. of the same issue has Mount Gould and Lake St. Clair.

New Zealand provides us at very little cost with a number of mountainous views. The 1898 set has Mount Cook on the halfpenny, Mount Ruapehu on the one penny, Pembroke Peak on the twopenny, Mount Earnslaw on the 2½d., Otira Gorge and Mount Ruapschu on the 5d. and a really beautiful view of Mount Cook on the 5/-. The pictorial issue of 1935 uses a view of Mount Cook for the design of the 2½d. and of Mitre Peak for the 4d. with a fresh view Mount Egmont on the 3/-.

One of the reasons why all these views make good stamp pictures is that all the mountains extend higher than the snow line. Seventeen mountains are over 10,000 ft. and the snowline is 4,000 ft. above sea level. Mount Cook is 12,350. Ruapehu and Mount Egmont are both below 10,000 ft., but they are well above the snow line.

The highest mountain in the world does not figure on the stamps of India. In fact only on the stamps of the state Nepal (the state at the bottom of the Himalayas) do we see any mountains at all. Actually these are only what one might term representations of mountains.

Ceylon is the only other region near India showing a named mountain and this gives Adam's Peak and the height 7,360 ft.

The most interesting Asiatic mountain found on stamps comes on the 1921 and 1922 issues of Armenia—the 500 and 25,000 r. of the former date and the 2,000 and 5,000 r. of the next year. They give views of Mount Ararat, and naturally one thinks of the Ark in connection with this mountain. For it was here in 2,344 B.C. that the Ark grounded.

According to various authorities it was a boat of over 80,000 tonnage, 512 ft. long, 87 ft. wide and 52 ft. high, in four storeys. It had to carry over four million lbs. of hay and nearly 2,000 sheep as food.

Africa contributes at least three very famous mountains. The

A shaping mountain in the Japanese National Park Issue

The highest mountain in New Zealand

The highest in the African Continent

One of the few volcanoes in Europe

first is Table Mountain on the lower half of the one penny of the 1900 value. When we have a view on just half a stamp we are rather likely to forget that the small view is probably as authentic as if it occupied the whole of the stamp size.

Mount Kilimanjaro on the 15 c. and 2/- of the Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika 1935 issue is the highest mountain on the African continent. There are two peaks, one 16,870 ft. and the other 19,320 ft. Mount Kenya is shown on the 65 c. of the same set.

The only European volcano on a stamp is Heckla which is shown on the stamps of Iceland the 1 kr. of 1935. Another Danish or rather Icelandic mountain is Snaefellsjokull—shown on the 15 a. of the 1930 air stamps.

Although this is the only European volcano shown, yet the 90 centimes of the 1929 issue shows the very curious remains of volcanic activity "Le Puy cu Valais." Any one seeing this stamp would be almost certain to stop and examine carefully.

Well, there are some of the mountains, but not all by any means. We have not mentioned Switzerland so there is plenty for you to search out for yourself.

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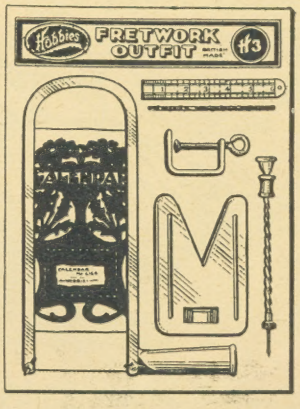

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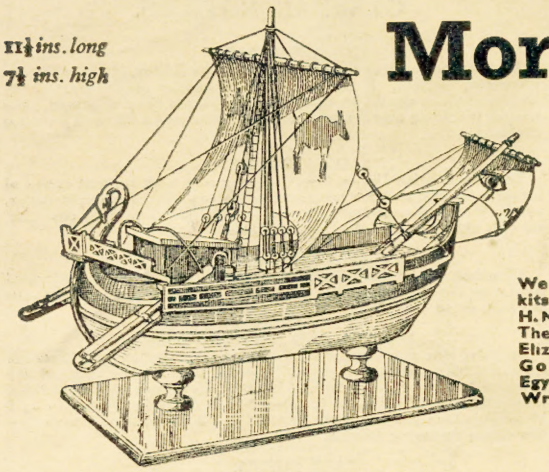

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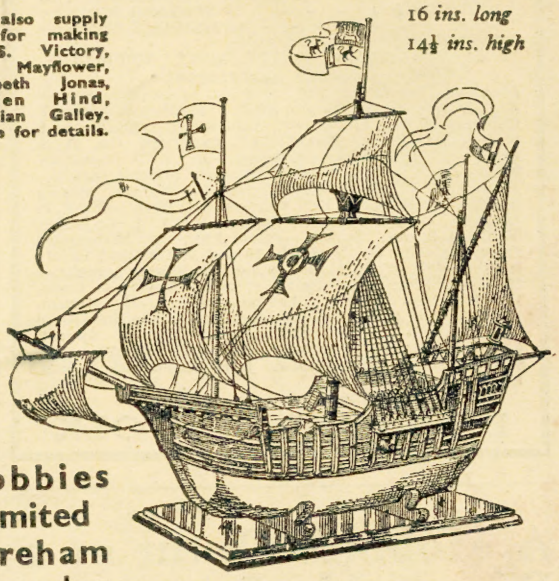

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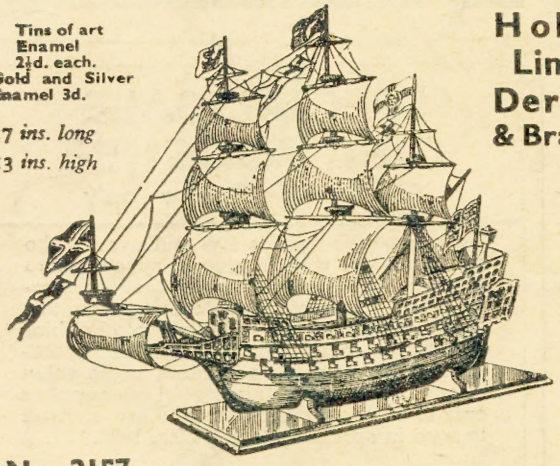

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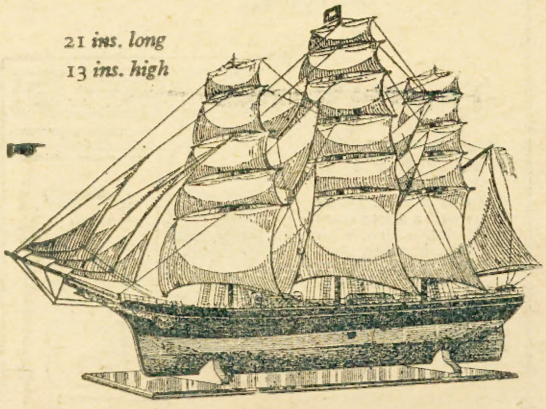

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